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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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A PARTY of fellows styling themselves Fenians, in Cleveland, on Sunday last went on board the British schooner Elk, from Toronto, and hauled down the English flag. The act was disavowed by the Fenian Circle of Cleveland and by the citizens. The United States District Attorney, however, and if the fellows can be convicted they will be.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held Monday afternoon, at which Mayor McMichael presided, for the purpose of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Hon. Wm. A. Porter, in a brief address, alluded to the treatment of cattle while being transported to the East from the West, stating that cattle from Indiana were known to be on the road for three and four days having but one drink of water during that time. He also cited instances of his personal knowledge where sheep, mules and horses were similarly treated, and subjected to other abuse. Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Jos. T. Thomas and Hon. James Pollock, after which committees were appointed to prepare an act of incorporation and to issue an address asking the co-operation of the public in the suppression of cruelty to animals.

Dresden, Ohio—The Cass Family.

A little paper, called the *High School Exponent*, published at Dresden, Ohio, gives a brief history of the town, which is somewhat interesting. The town has a population of two thousand, is situated on the Muskingum river, fifteen miles above Zanesville, and within a mile of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The town was named by Major Jonathan Cass, father of the late General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and grandfather of General George W. Cass, of this city. The land upon which the town is located was owned by Philadelphians, and Major Cass was their agent for the sale of lots. In the year 1801 he removed with his family to occupy it. Here he gave himself to the education of his children, the cultivation of his domains, and the development of those virtues which have characterized the man. He died in the year 1832, leaving behind a noble name and a distinguished progeny. His son George W. Cass, the only surviving son, is a venerable gentleman of eighty-two years, and still resides at Dresden.

Taxation of National Banks.

As this subject is at present occupying the attention of our banks, in view of the approaching operation of the recent act of the Legislature, we give here sufficient of the law's bearing upon it to simplify a conclusion as to the rights and duties of all parties.

The liability to taxation by the State, is based upon the following portion of Section 41 of the National Banking Law:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: *Provided further*, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this Act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located."

This section places National Bank shares, in the hands of the owner, on the same footing with money at interest; that is, subject to the usual taxation for State, county and municipal purposes.

The Legislature passed an "Act to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," February 23d, 1806, the first section of which imposed a tax of one per cent. upon all bank shares, and required the Cashier to collect the same from each stockholder and pay over to the State Treasurer.

This was regarded by many of the National Banks as overstepping the rights reserved to the States under the 1st section of the National Currency Act, and was not generally complied with. On the 12th of April, 1867, a new act was passed, repealing the section of the act of 1866, that had been resisted, and providing for taxation in conformity with the National Currency Act. The following is the substance of this last State law, omitting merely the formalities to be observed by the Assessors:

AN ACT

To increase the revenue of the Commonwealth by taxation of the shares or stock of the National Banks.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all the shares of stock, held by any person, in any bank incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of the government of the United States, and which is hereby declared subject to taxation in the hands of the holders of such shares, at the same rate that is assessed and levied on banks incorporated by, or under any law of the Commonwealth at present in force, and also all the shares in the hands of the individual holders of such shares, and at no other or greater rate; and that a tax of one-fifth of one mill upon every dollar of the value of such shares or stock, shall annually be assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the Auditor General and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and directed, immediately upon the passage of this act, to appoint an adequate number of suitable persons, citizens of the Commonwealth, to ascertain the residence and assess the value of the shares of stock aforesaid; and the persons so appointed, shall proceed, as soon as possible after their appointment, and after having taken and subscribed an oath in the form of law to execute the duties imposed upon them with fidelity and impartiality, to visit all the banks incorporated by the United States, and located within the county or district, for which they shall be appointed, and obtain from the officers of said banks a full and complete list of the shareholders of such banks, with their residence, and their number and par value of shares of stock held by each person respectively at the time of the assessment, and to assess the value of the stockholders resident within the county or district for which he is appointed, and the actual value of the shares or stock held by each, and make a complete list of the same, which list shall be returned to the commissioners of the city or county in which said bank is located; and the amount of taxes due the Commonwealth upon such shares or stock shall be collected in the manner in which taxes upon other personal property are now collected.

SEC. 3. Directs Assessors as to lists of non-residents.

SEC. 4. Refers to appointment and termination of duties of Assessors.

SEC. 5. That should any National or State bank of this Commonwealth pay to the State Treasurer a tax of one per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of the capital stock thereof, the shareholders of said bank shall be exempt from all other taxation on account of said shares.

SEC. 6. That the first section of the act, entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," approved the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same refers to banks incorporated by the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

* NOTE.—The form of oath administered to the Assessors under this law, says, "I, the Assessor shall "assess all of the shares of stock held by each at their actual cash or market value."

The authority to require access to lists of shareholders is conferred by the 40th section of the National Currency Act, which provides, that a correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders, with the number of their shares, shall be kept by the banks, and such lists shall be subject to inspection by "the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority."

We think we have stated all the points necessary to a decision by those interested. The liability to State and local taxation seems clear enough, and has likewise been confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court, about two months since, rendered upon a case in Montgomery county, where a shareholder in a National Bank was held to be liable upon the value of his shares for all local taxes under the assessment laws of the county.

It will be observed that the State proposes, by section 5 of the Act of April 12, 1866, to receive one per cent. per annum on the par capital of any bank, in lieu of the three mill tax and all other taxes that might be imposed by local assessment upon the value of the shares.

The President and Gen. Sheridan.

The removal of General Sheridan has not only been seriously contemplated by the President, but was very recently on the eve of being executed. The plan was to place General Rousseau, for one of the White House clique, opposed to, on the ground that when the nomination of Rousseau was under consideration in Executive session that the question was asked him directly whether in case of confirmation he would not be sent to relieve Sheridan, and that he, Patterson, made a most positive statement that no such change was contemplated, or would follow. This led Johnson to address his son-in-law that no one had any authority to make such pledges. But the great and effective opposition to the removal has come from the War Department and from General Grant, and this has been of such a positive character as to deter the President from following his inclination and doing as his rebel friends desire.

NO MORE ADVERTISED LETTER LISTS.—Postmaster General Randall has decided to dispense with the publication of lists of uncalled for letters. It will be hereafter posted upon the bulletin boards of the various postoffices, and such papers as desire can then paint it.

THE Legislature of New Jersey having failed to carry out the wishes of its constituents with regard to manhood suffrage, the people have taken the matter in their own hands, and a convention is called to meet at Trenton, on the 4th of June.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

OBJECT OF JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Progress of the Impeachment Investigation.

Pardons Marked $300 Cash on Delivery.

No Truth in Reported Massacre at Fort Buford.

Progress of Reconstruction in Louisiana and Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1867.

The Japanese Visit.

The Japanese Commissioners to-day had a confidential interview with Secretary Seward, during which they informed him the object of their mission to this country. They afterwards visited the Secretary of the Navy, and conversed with him relative to iron-clads and light draught vessels, which they desire to purchase for use in the Japanese waters. They received a cordial invitation to visit the navy yard, and to-morrow leave for Annapolis, to examine the Naval School there. The State Department has detailed one of its officers to accompany the Commissioners in their visits. They have decided to make their headquarters in Washington for two months.

The Impeachment Prosecution.

The examination of witnesses in the impeachment investigation by the House Judiciary Committee was not protracted to-day. As the witnesses are not required by the Committee to keep the evidence secret which they give, there is no difficulty in ascertaining its general tenor. Since the Committee reassembled the bulk of the testimony has related to the pardon business, and the returning of property by the President to persons whom he has pardoned. Parties who are pushing the investigation in the assumed character of Prosecuting Attorneys are about to call the Committee's attention to the alleged spoliation of Booth's diary. Colonel Conger, who took the diary from Booth's body, is here to testify in that particular, and it is intimated that the eighteen pages which appear to be missing from the book were cut out while Booth was at Dr. Mudd's house in lower Maryland. State Senator Weatherby, of South Carolina, was examined to-day relative to his interview with the President last fall, and the Washington agent of Adams' Express Company testified that the company forwarded pardons to Alabama from parties here, marked three hundred dollars cash on delivery to the persons to whom they were granted.

The Reported Massacre at Fort Buford.

Unofficial but trustworthy information has been received from the West, at General Grant's headquarters, that the reported massacre at Fort Buford at last proves to be without any foundation. Colonel Benton, in command of the place, and the garrison, were in good health on the first of February, two weeks after the time at which the massacre was reported.

The Disfranchising Clause.

The Attorney General's opinion on the disfranchising clauses of the reconstruction act, which was delayed by business before the Supreme Court, will be finished at once. Both Generals Schofield and Sheridan, especially the former, desire to be governed by it at the earliest, practicable moment.

The Washington City Registry.

The registration of voters under the universal suffrage act is completed in this district, and the whole vote, a majority of eight hundred and forty-five. This leaves the result of the municipal election in June in doubt, both parties claiming the victory. It is estimated that at least three thousand white voters declined to register.

From New Orleans.

Advices from New Orleans are received here to the effect that all distinction on account of race or color is abolished on the street railways. The registration of voters in the city has reached ten thousand. One of the Judges of the State Courts of Louisiana has decided that a man disfranchised by the Reconstruction Act from voting is disqualified from being a juror, on the ground that jurors are taken from the lists of voters.

The Cabinet.

To-day being Cabinet day, no visitors were admitted to the Executive Mansion. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary Browning, and the session was protracted beyond the usual hour.

Registration in Virginia.

The registration of voters in Virginia, under the new reconstruction act, is about to commence in the Eastern tier of counties. The boards of registers have already qualified, and will go at once to work.

The Maryland Convention.

The State convention to re-model the Constitution of Maryland meets at Annapolis to-morrow. It will sit two or three months.

Public Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing 40,819 acres of public land were disposed of during the month of March, at Springfield, Missouri, office, 32,091 acres of which were taken for actual settlement and cultivation. The returns show that Missouri is exceeding all Western States in immigration.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS COMPLETED.

The registry of the city is completed. About 15,800 is the entire number of names, of which there is a majority of 969 white voters.

BONDS ISSUED.

Gen. M. J. Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, has received $480,000 in United States bonds, being the amount due on the forty miles from section thirty-five of their completed road, just accepted by Government commissioners.

VIRGINIA VS. WEST VIRGINIA.

The case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is a list of candidates selected by the President for appointment to the Naval Academy as midshipmen: At large—John Downes, of Massachusetts, son of late Commander John Downes; Duncan Converse, Ohio; Wm. A. Burhman, New Hampshire; J. T. Edson, New York; Abraham K. Mechler, District of Columbia, son of Brevet Brigadier General N. Mechler; William T. R. Orrly, Maryland; Thomas S. Plunkett, Tennessee; Joseph Sands, District of Columbia, son of Commodore B. Z. Sands; Frank L. Clarke, Kentucky; Persin Busbee, North Carolina.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, with the sanction of the Department of the Interior, appointed Dr. S. W. Hayden, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, to make the geological examination of Nebraska, authorized by act approved March 2, 1867.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Supreme Court Decision—Thirty Outlaws Hung—City Finances—Union Pacific Railroad—The Frost.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The Supreme Court to-day gave a decision in the case of Drehman vs. Stifel, appealed from the Circuit Court, affirming the decision of the lower court. The suit was originally brought for possession of property seized by Col. Stifel for military purposes, while he commanded a regiment of home guards in 1861, and which he has since retained. The decision is based upon the ordinance passed by the old State Convention, which prohibits civil or criminal action against any person for acts performed by virtue of military authority.

The Kansas City *Journal* says thirty outlaws have been hung by the Vigilance committees of Johnson and Pettis counties during the winter and spring.

Mayor Thomas's annual message was delivered to the City Council this afternoon. He says the bonded debt of the city is $5,671,500, an increase of one million in two years. The estimated revenue for the present year is $1,600,000; estimated expenses for the same time, $1,200,000.

The United States Treasurer delivered to the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Branch, bonds to the thirty miles of the road accepted by the Commissioners, April 27th. Another section of fifty miles, twenty miles west of Salina, will be ready for inspection May 15th.

The frost last night made ice in some localities, and it is said much damage has been done to vegetation, especially early berries.

New Albany Election.

NEW ALBANY, IND., May 7.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected for city officers by a large majority. Sanderson, for Mayor, has over six hundred majority. Only one radical Councilman was elected.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Fenian Found Guilty.

France and Prussia Still Arming.

GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

Meeting of the Conference.

Hesitation as to the Neutralization of Luxemburg.

McCafferty Found Guilty.

LONDON, May 7, Evening.—A dispatch from Dublin states that the Fenian McCafferty has been found guilty.

Liberal Amendment Accepted.

The Government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform bill, providing for the lodger franchise.

France and Prussia Arming.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles here and elsewhere.

The Conference.

LONDON, May 7.—The conference of European governments for the settlement of the conflicting claims of France and Prussia in regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg met in this city to-day. It is reported that the leading powers hesitate to hurry out the proposition for guaranteeing the neutralization of Luxemburg, and that the people of the Grand Duchy ask for annexation to Belgium.

The Fenians.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The prisoner Connelly was to day convicted of high treason by the special commissioner, and prisoner Clark acquitted and discharged from custody.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 7, Noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 74½; Illinois Central, 75½; Erie, 42.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, Evening.—Cotton quiet. Corn declined 6d, since opening; quoted at 43s. for Mixed Western. Naval stores tending downward.

The Reform Demonstration—One Hundred Thousand Persons Present—Fifteen Separate Meetings Organized—Revolutionary Sentiments Cheered—The Press Denounce the Government.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A *Herald* special, dated at London on the evening of the 6th inst., says: The Reform demonstration in Hyde Park today was an immense affair. It numbered at least one hundred thousand, embracing roughs, gentlemen, women, children and workingmen. Sir Robert Walpole's proclamation that the assembly was illegal proved utterly abortive. The meeting passed resolutions announced that the Government would attempt to put down the meeting, but all the troops in London and vicinity were under arms, and a large force of police were ready for use. Excluded part of the park, and vehicles were kept ready to convey them to any point in case of riot. Fifteen seperate meetings were organized, at one of which a woman spoke in favor of female suffrage.

A stand was devoted to religious speeches. Most of the revolutionary sentiments uttered by the speakers were loudly cheered. As the police passed by the crowd, they formed advocated order, and practically carried out that idea by driving off the trees in the park the roughs who perched in the branches.

The entire press denounces the course of the Government. The tories treat the meetings as a mob victory, while the reformers claim them as a splendid popular triumph. The bitterest feeling exists on both sides, and all London is intensely excited. Some of the meetings are still in progress, and will continue until a late hour.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1867.

SALE OF LOTS.

The block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, and Fifty-Ninth and Sixtieth streets, which were purchased for the site for the Grand Hotel, which is now abandoned, were sold at auction to-day for $395,500. The lots cost $250,000 eighteen months ago.

RE-UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Joint Committee of the Presbyterian General Assemblies, old and new schools, after a session of a week in this city, have agreed upon terms of re-union with remarkable unanimity. These terms are to go before the churches for a year before final action.

ANNIVERSARY.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. The attendance was large. Wendell Phillips, who presided, was the chief speaker. Resolutions were adopted that the nation owes to its self, respect, to justice, to the future security and present safety of the colored race, to impeach and remove the traitor of the White House at once; every hour Congress delays that action lessens the nation, diminishes the hope of justice in future, delays justice, and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against us; that we urge on all friends of freedom to keep vigilant and ceaseless watch on the Supreme Court, and the present effort of rebels to make use of it in order to block the wheels of the Government; that a large measure of confiscation and the division of confiscated land among the freedmen, an act of justice to them and the former rebel owners of the land, and will be security for his other rights and to the nation itself. Adjourned.

HORSES SUFFOCATED.

Thirty-five horses were suffocated to death by fire in the stable of J. R. Halsey, on Broadway and Twenty-sixth streets, early this morning.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

A Washington special says: The Japanese Commissioners have informed Secretary Seward privately of the object of their mission, and have had an interview with Secretary Welles relative to the purchase of vessels.

WILL NOT PRESIDE.

Another Washington special says: It is not true that Chief Justice Chase will be in Richmond next week to preside at the trial of Jeff. Davis. He will not leave the bench of the Supreme Court until the close of the present term, on the 20th of May. He will then be occupied several days in concluding the nominations for registers in bankruptcy.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Will probably remain in session two or three weeks, and then adjourn to New York to examine the conveyance of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Races—Suffering Among Planters—Stabbing Affray—Address by Hon. W. D. Kelley—Nicholson Pavement—Mad Dog.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Races: Single dash one and a-half miles; entered, Mollie Austin and Lucal. The former won the race; time 2:57¼. Second race—entire mares; Coburn, Ringmaster, Knighthood and Johnson. Mile heats, three best in five; won by Ringmaster; first heat, 1:57½; second heat, 1:55½; third heat, 1:56½.

The greater part of the plantations south of here on the river are overflowed, and the planters in a starving condition. The laying up of the Vicksburg packets during the high stage of water has carried the planters in the bends to ignore them, and the trade is now going to St. Louis.

Will Patton, in an affray, stabbed James Austin, a river man, last night. His wound is not serious.

Hon. W. D. Kelley addressed an audience of white and black radicals this evening, at Gaslaw's Opera House. The crowd was quite small.

Workmen have broke ground to lay the Nicholson pavement.

A mad dog bit a little girl this morning.

The National Debt.

During April, the debt bearing interest in coin has increased $41,821,750. Of this increase $41,584,150 is in Five-twenties. The amount of Seven-thirties has been decreased $32,910,950, while the amount of compounds have been diminished $4,254,139, making a total of these securities canceled of $77,165,070, or $4,419,080 less than the amount of Five-twenties issued in funding operations. In United States notes, there is a decrease of $1,170,562, representing the "contraction" for the month. Of the matured debt not presented for payment, $895,118 has been liquidated. The amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,641,974 less than on April 1st ensuing; the debt of 1st was in the Treasury during the same period has increased $8,292,066 87, and the amount of currency has decreased $490,268 88. The Gold Certificates have increased $1,360,880. The amount of coin owned by the Treasury (*i. e.* the total coin less the deposits against Gold Certificates) is $5,484,127 larger than on April 1. On the first of May the amount of cash on hand in the Treasury was $50,004,, after paying the May Coupons, amounting to about $24,000,000, the total would be reduced to about $75,000,000.

THE Alexandria *Gazette* says that George Seaton, G. W. Simms and R. S. Beckley, colored men, are among the jurymen selected for the July's sporting at San Rossore. Some of the rails on the line along which he was to pass were taken up at the Campi Station, with the object of upsetting the train. The railway employees happily found out the breach in time. Several arrests are said to have been made.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Suspense in Europe—War Less Ruinous.

(From the London Times, April 23.)

The next fortnight will, in all human probability, terminate the suspense which now paralyzes confidence throughout Europe. The preliminaries of war are in these days as brief as the operations of war are crushing and decisive. The intelligence of a collision between the French and Prussian troops on the Luxemburg frontier may perhaps be the first notice we shall receive of a struggle for supremacy on the Continent, the most formidable in its probable consequences, as it is certainly the least just and necessary, which has been waged since the days of Napoleon I. Every day that elapses without an assurance of a pacific settlement naturally increases the importance of both armaments and the difficulties of mediation. The supposed insults conveyed, on the one hand, in the scheme for annexing the Province, and, on the other, by the refusal to evacuate the fortress, are daily aggravated by the appeals to patriotic passions in the French and German press. In commercial circles on both sides of the Rhine the cry has already been raised that war itself is less ruinous than a protracted apprehension of war, and in military circles every rumor of hostile preparations stimulates the demand for offensive action. The most precise accounts of French armaments come from Berlin; the movements of Prussian battalions are reported at the earliest moment from Prussia. It is not forgotten how rapidly the Italian war followed the announcement that the Empire was at peace, or how persistent the declarations that Prussia had scarcely begun to arm against Austrian invasion just before her legions were poured into Bohemia in a perfect state of preparation and equipment. It would be absurd to doubt that both Governments have foreseen the possible contingency of a rupture for the last twelve months. The treaties made by Prussia with Bavaria and Wurtemburg were evidently made in contemplation of this very event, and the withdrawal of French troops and transportation from Mexico could not have been more opportune had it been arranged with the same prospect in view. From the day that Prussia established her military superiority to Austria it became a fixed idea in the minds of Frenchmen, as well as Germans, that she would next have to contend with France for the championship of Europe. It is this issue and no other which is to be fought out between the two leading States on the Continent unless reason and conscience should at last prevail.

THE UNFORTUNATE POSITION OF FRANCE—HER TRUE WAY OUT OF IT.

(From the London Times, April 24.)

An attentive study of the five-and-thirty years which separate the Third from the First Napoleon might have revealed the improvement in the feelings of the sound part of the French nation in this important respect. The French were masters of themselves in 1830 and 1848, and the old cry for the "rectification of frontiers" could not fail to be set up. Rabid demagogues, adventurers of the worst description, rushed to the borders, and attempted an "overflowing" both on the side of Belgium and on that of Savoy; but their outrages were promptly and honorably disavowed even by the most advanced revolutionary Governments. The facts that France has outlived her heroic age. She could hardly hope or wish for any material addition to her territory, and her "natural conquests" which illustrated her annals, and imposed of a security grounded on the fame of recent exploits, she was loth to disturb the peace of the Continent, which has given her every mark of deference and good will. The wars of the Restoration and of Louis Philippe were unpopular from a variety of motives; but of those who professed to represent it, it can be said that they enjoyed public favor in proportion to the unselfishness of the policy which prompted them. Had the question of war and peace been fairly referred to the people's suffrage, we question whether any other object than the vindication of Polish independence (the cry—*La Pologne ne perira pas*) would ever have induced France to draw the sword, and although Prussia's jealous watch of the Italian cause were somewhat damaged by qualms of lurking Ultramontanism, we feel convinced that the expedition across the Alps of 1859 would have been viewed in the last century, and the Emperor been true to his boast of "waging war for an idea"—had he never backstered for a recompense equally inadequate to the sacrifices and dangers of the war. The cession of Savoy and Nice as early as 1860 was "territorial compensation" and the "rectification of frontiers." Had the German movement been represented as what it really was—as the working of a national idea that daily which has for centuries constituted the main boast of the French people—had the bare idea that that any aggrandizement of Prussia could cause the transfer of Rhenish provinces to her, one moment's uneasiness been scented as high treason against French honor, the opposition of old world politicians could easily have been laughed to scorn. But the logic of his precedents seemed to drive the French Emperor against his better judgment, and he adhered to his less generous course with a consistency which was fatal to attribute dangerous designs. Yet, even if his purpose was to pick a quarrel with Bismarck, surely the flagrant violation of the Treaty of Peace with respect to the Danish Duchies, and of which Schleswig and Holstein heaped upon the heads of the Kings of Hanover and Saxony, would have afforded better pretexts than the barter of the people who, on long years of oppression and misrule, by a *Plebiscite*, had never suspected the admixture of one drop of French blood in their veins.

In the meanwhile, we have no hesitation in ascribing to the fear of the Emperor Napoleon to allay a storm of his own raising. We should expect him to have the courage to deny that there can be a *casus belli* even in the Luxemburg affair, which, like the Italian, is a question of principles of the dueling code, nor are they responsible for all the vaporing and blustering of their unauthorized newspapers. That a war with Germany is necessarily impossible, or improbable for France, has been with the Emperor from the beginning a fixed idea. It is not the dread of a Parliamentary tirade by M. Thiers, or of a shrieking article by M. de Girardin, that should shake his wise and humane purpose.

UNION OF METHODISTS.—The committee appointed by the Union Convention of Non Episcopal Methodists, held in Cincinnati in May, 1866, have addressed a communication to the bishops of churches under date of May 19, 1866, in response to the official resolutions of our bishops, adopted at Erie, Pa., June 15, 1865. The committee say that they do not regard it becoming for them to initiate official proceedings looking to union, but that at the first General Conference of their united body, which will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1867, such further action may be anticipated as the facts and circumstances then known will authorize. The reply of the bishops was prepared early last winter, but has been delayed for the signature of Bishop Simpson, who, during the winter, was absent from the country. They now state that, although they have no authority to make special arrangements not warranted in the Discipline, no effort on their part shall be wanting to unite all the wings of such a union and consolidation as they "believe will tend to the glory of God and the best good of mankind." —*New York Methodist.*

SPEAKING of the next crop, and the influence it will have on business, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—Making allowance for the deficiency in the amount of wheat sown last fall, the prospect is that we shall have a full average crop. The crop is still exposed to accident, such as rust, fly or frost, but the circumstances are all in its favor, and it is hardly probable that any general injury will be sustained. Where the prospects are everywhere so fine we may not expect, at worst, to hear of damages greater than in exceptional cases. Withing sixty days from this time new wheat will begin to arrive from the South, and thereafter the business of converting this grain into currency will progress rapidly. The markets will all be bare and ready to take whatever farmers can prepare and railroads carry. This will lead to the distribution of money which is now in unhealthy abundance in New York, and will tell favorably upon the mercantile interests of the country in advance of the fall trade.

THE YOUNGSTOWN MILLS.—The Mahoning *Register* says: Our silent iron mills are anything but a cheerful sight to those who have the business interests of our town at heart. Hundreds of working men are now idle, consuming for their support the saving accumulated by their former industry, or contracting debts, the payment of which will be very burdensome in the "hard times" which appear to be approaching. The Youngstown mill-owners have not yet decided to resume. They are of the opinion that if they should do so, the run would only last a few months, as the prices of labor are too high for permanent operations.

VIRGINIA WHEAT.—The wheat crop in all this part of our valley is looking most promising indeed. We have never seen it looking better. The weather since the close of winter has been exceedingly favorable for the young wheat. It fairly smiles in the exuberance of its life and beauty. What is true of the fields of wheat in Rockingham is equally true of the wheat in Augusta, Shenandoah, and, in fact, of all the valley counties.—*Rockingham Register.*

AN attempt was recently made to assassinate Victor Emmanuel, as he was returning from a day's sporting at San Rossore. Some of the rails on the line along which he was to pass were taken up at the Campi Station, with the object of upsetting the train. The railway employees happily found out the breach in time. Several arrests are said to have been made.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Additional returns indicate that the entire Democratic ticket has been elected in Kentucky. Full returns from the Eighth and Ninth districts are not in, but so far as heard from, Young and Adams, Democrats, have a majority.

The reports of ill-treatment of prisoners and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas are found, upon investigation, to be sheer fabrications.

General Hooker has been granted leave of absence for one year from the first of June, owing to ill health. General John C. Robinson succeeds him in the command of the Department of the Lakes.

Pollard, of Richmond, having appealed to Gen. Schofield against the order of Gen. Wilcox prohibiting Pollard from delivering his lecture on the chivalry of the South, Gen. Schofield has sustained the order.

Judge Miller, of the United States District Court in session at Milwaukee, on Monday granted an injunction against the Directors of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, prohibiting the consolidation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, or paying any dividends, interest, or any money on account of stock issued by the present Board of Directors.

The *Victoria Colonist*, the oldest and most widely circulated journal in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, says editorially April 30th: Nine out of every ten men of the colony, in their present state of wretchedness and poverty, would welcome annexation to the United States. These remarks were called forth by the rumor that England was about to sell her possessions to the United States.

It is stated that T. Pelter Scott, recently elected Judge of the new City Court of Baltimore, has appointed Confederate Hollins, ex-commander of the rebel steam ram, chief crier of his court, and also some other Confederates to other offices in said court.

Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, has resigned his place as Governor of Colorado, and entered his securities as Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

It is said the President has decided to compromise between not going South at all and going upon a general tour by going direct to Raleigh, and remaining one day and night there and then returning to Washington. He will consequently be gone three or four days.

A Washington special says Postmaster General Randall has decided to dispense with the publication of lists of uncalled for letters. The lists will hereafter be posted upon the bulletin boards of the various post offices, and such papers as desire can print them.

Two failures were reported yesterday in the New York cattle market, the result of recent speculations, one for sixty thousand and another for twenty thousand dollars.

It is reported that there has been a falling out between Edwin Booth and ex-manager Stuart, the result of which is that the former will not have any interest in the new theater which the latter, with John Brougham, is about to erect on the site of the Moffat Museum, Union Square, but Booth's friends say he, too, will have a theater himself before the Stuart-Brougham combination goes into effect.

It is stated that the friends of Jeff. Davis are alarmed at what seems to be his certain fate, on being shut up in the Henrico county jail in less than ten days, and being beyond the reach of the President. They are now pushing lobby for his pardon, and seem sanguine of success, having petitioned Davis to condescend to ask pardon as a mere matter of form. They will in a few days have the necessary papers before the President, and it is thought may be signed. It is the opinion that treason being punishable with death, is not a bailable crime. He will require the United States Marshal to execute writs placed in his hands, and produce Jeff. Davis before the Court on the 20th, when the Government having agreed already to deliver him up.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, giving directions as to the distribution of the special fund as provided by joint resolution passed by Congress, and approved March 30th, 1867. The Assistant Commissioners are detailed to see that none but the very destitute receive relief, and which is to consist of one bushel of corn and eight pounds of meal per month for each additional person, and one bushel of meal per month for each child between one and four years of age, and this issue of food will be discontinued as soon as the crops in the localities shall be grown. It is further directed that the Assistant Commissioners appoint additional agents whenever it is absolutely necessary, for the special purpose of issuing these supplies to whom the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 24, 1862, will be administered. No one who cannot subscribe to the same shall receive such appointment.

STATE ITEMS.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers that a young man employed in a rolling mill at Bethlehem, in this State, fell head first to an estate valued at $8,000,000.

Thomas Hoge, of Franklin, Venango county, announced as an anti-move-the-county-seat candidate for the Legislature.

Gustave Krause, a traveling agent, fell between the cars of the Oil Creek Railroad, near Corry, on Friday morning, was run over by the entire train and instantly killed.

Michael Dailey, the treasurer of a "circle" of Fenians in the oil regions, and who absconded with the cash belonging to the concern, was tried and has been discharged, owing to some informality in the charges.

With one or two exceptions, business men who were burned out at the recent fire at Petroleum Center, have concluded to re-establish their business there.

The Venango County Court having refused to grant any liquor license in Pithole, it is thought that the number of dry holes in that section will be largely increased.

A young man named Charles Comstock died very suddenly at Warren, on Sunday night last, from the effects of swallowing a fragment of oyster shell. He was buried by the Free Masons on Wednesday.

On Thursday, the engine and baggage car of a train on the Warren & Franklin Railroad, ran off the track, about five miles above Oil City. The engine and tender were badly damaged, the front of the baggage car stove in, and the rear end of the passenger car torn up. Fortunately no person was injured. The fireman was thrown into the river, but escaped with a wetting. There was a derrick down the bank against which the engine struck, thus saving the balance of the train from tumbling over the embankment, and the loss of life which must in that event have occurred. The loss to the company will be about $5,000.

The detective police of Philadelphia arrested a man on Saturday night, at Sixth and Market streets, having in his possession $500 of the similitude of American half eagles. He also had six Mexican silver dollars of the same base character. He gave the name of W. J. Bishop, and hails from Western Virginia. On his person was a letter recommending him as a worthy agent for the distressed people of the South. He was held for trial.

Senator Wilson in the South.

Senator Wilson left Charleston for Savannah on Saturday morning, but after getting out to sea the boat had to put back on account of a severe storm. General Sickles, General Scott and many of the prominent citizens have paid him and due attention. He abandons his contemplated visit to Beaufort and Savannah, and has gone to Augusta. From there he goes to Montgomery, thence to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, and from there he ascends the Mississippi. He purposes speaking at various points in Tennessee and Kentucky on his way north.

In his second speech in Charleston on Friday night, Mr. Wilson referred to the intimations which are being made, that colored men who vote with the Republican party may lose employment and be turned out of their cabins and buildings, and he said that would be the first act towards confiscation, if it should take place. He thought it very likely that Congress would regard it as a violation of the reconstruction law, which contemplates the free exercise of manhood suffrage, and would confiscate the property of men so offending. He himself would support such a measure; but if the reconstruction act was carried out fairly and impartially, and proper persons were chosen as Senators and Representatives, he believed the rebel States would be readmitted, and that no measure of confiscation would be resorted to.

THE RAINING TREE.—The island of Fierro is one of the largest in the Canary Group, and it has received its name on account of its iron-bound soil, through which no river or stream flows. It has also but very few wells, and these not very good. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all remedies this inconvenience in a way not extraordinary, that man will be forced to acknowledge that He gives in this an undeniable demonstration of His wonderful goodness. In the midst of the island there grows a tree, the leaves of which are long and narrow, and continues in constant verdure winter and summer, and the branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but, resolving itself into a moisture, causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, in such abundance that cisterns placed at its foot to receive it are never empty.

The workingmen of St. Louis held a large meeting Monday evening, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that they would enforce the eight-hour law and accept a reasonable reduction of wages.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Elections Yesterday—Republican Tickets Generally Successful.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—The election for city officers here to-day resulted in the success of the Republican ticket by one or two hundred majority. The Democrats gain four or five Councilmen.

At Lawrenceburg, Ind., the Republican ticket is elected by fifty to one hundred majority.

At Fort Wayne the entire Republican ticket is elected.

In Cambridge City the Temperance ticket was successful over the Democratic and Republican tickets.

Richmond elects a Democratic Mayor by eleven majority.

In Terre Haute the entire Democratic ticket is elected by two hundred to three hundred majority.

FROM CHICAGO.

Eight-Hour Troubles Subsiding—Work Generally Resumed.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The troubles growing out of the eight-hour movement are rapidly subsiding. Some feeble attempts were made yesterday to create a disturbance, but were speedily suppressed by the police. We hear of no serious trouble to-day. Work is being resumed in a large number of manufacturing establishments, in some the employees working on the old ten-hour system, while no change in wages, while in others they are working eight hours with twenty per cent. reduction in pay.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The street car question is settled. The Chief of Police has issued an order forbidding interference with negro

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...ork *Times*, with a gentle cir... ...a that, like a gossamer veil on a ...ce, softens without concealing its ... and meaning, indicates some concern about the President's proposed visit to North Carolina. The recollection of the swing Northward last year, evidently makes the *Times* nervous at the thought of what may occur this year, through Mr. JOHNSON's oratorical propensity. So, in the most unobtrusive style and manner possible it expresses the hope that "he will not feel it to be his duty to make any political speeches, and that he will not yield to temptations to do so.

And again, apparently with a still more vivid apparition of last Fall's performances before its eyes, the *Times* quietly aids the Presidents self-knowledge by refreshing his recollection, in the following words: "Mr. JOHNSON, though a very eloquent and effective popular orator, does not happily combine that character with the *dignity and sense of propriety essential to his office.*" What a soft and silky cataplasm that is! Yet, on any skin tenderer than that of a rhinoceros, it must sting like a mustard plaster.

CHICAGO UNDER THE LAW.

Had the unthinking majority understood the nature of wages and the character of the eight hour law, they never would have thought it worth their while to split their throats shouting it through. The delusion under which they have strangely acted is completely demonstrated by the first three days in Chicago under the law. The charm is dissolved as soon as the law is applied to practice, and confronted with the stern majesty of laws more imperative and controlling than any naked and arbitrary statute. The *reach* of the law has been entirely miscalculated, and it is found, like a ladder that is too short, not to effect the object contemplated by probably the majority of its admirers.

This has been already admitted. The dissatisfaction of the unthinking masses is indicated by the insolent and unlawful attempts to supplement the inefficiency of the statute by riotous violence and compulsion. The better class of workmen, who have respect for law and the rights of others, and whose views should be respected, have expressed their disposition to proportion their pay to their labor, honestly rendering a *pró pro quo*, as formerly. And the *Republican*, which has been an advocate of the law, now evidently seeing its fallacy, wisely counsels all to maintain good behavior and to work for wages proportioned by the old rule, to their work. The *Republican* also extols warmly the action of those employers, naming several, who "have nobly led the way toward reconciliation, by agreeing that their workmen shall all resume work, working eight hours, receiving eight hours' wages for the eight hours, and extra pay per hour for all over or extreme." This, which the *Republican* pronounces "a sensible and noble example for both employers and employed, throughout the city," is substantially the old ground and nothing else. The only thing gained is, that a man may stop with eight hours' work and pay, if he chooses. So probably he might have done, by arrangement, had the famous eight hour law never been passed by the Legislature of Illinois.

HALT, THERE!

A few days ago, in Quincy, Illinois, a man proposed to make a public address, and was violently prevented by a large company of persons, armed with clubs and other means of assault. The reason was that the speaker was going to speak on Romanism, and the mob, composed of several hundreds of persons, was determined he should not speak on that subject, and prevented his doing so by their violent and menacing procedure. A few days later—last Friday—in Chicago, the same sort of agency, a large and menacing mob, stopped men from working. The reason was in effect the same for which the man in Quincy was prevented from talking. It was because the mob did not approve of their working according to their own judgment of their own interest. In the one case it was opposed to the men making their own bargain with their employers; in the other it was opposed to the speaker expressing his own private convictions on an important subject. It does not appear, in either case, that there was any interference with the legal or natural rights of others, by the Quincy orator or by the Chicago workmen.

But it does appear, that in both cases alike, the essential and central idea of civil government was trodden under foot, and the right of individual freedom of speech and action under law was wantonly invaded. In other words, that the recognized civil government, under which we live, was superceded, in both cases, by a vicious and dangerous usurpation. The sooner such acts of organized violence are punished, the safer it will be for American liberties. The majesty of the law must be maintained, or liberty will rapidly give place to the most oppressive and odious kind of despotism.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The fear of detection and punishment is the only reason that keeps some persons from committing crime. The number of such persons is not small. Besides the usual crop of bad characters that springs up on every soil, we have imported by scores and hundreds the exotics of other climes, which grow and flourish with renewed vigor in this country. Hence crimes of the more terrible clases have increased and are now increasing with a rapidity that is absolutely terrific. Disguise it as we may or become insensible to or unobservent of the shocking frequency of daring crimes, the fact nevertheless remains, in all its fearful certainty and proportions, that robbery, murder, and other acts of violence and rapine are ten-fold more numerous, than they were in the days of honest, simple, unmixed American society.

These classes of crimes are no now confined to crowded cities, where the development of wickedness is always more extreme. They have of late been remarkably frequent in rural districts. In our neighboring country of Washington, for example noted as it is for its staid character and the intelligence and morality of its citizens, some of the most deliberate and daring murders have been perpetrated, from motives entirely mercenary. So it has been in the vicinity of Philadelphia. To secure themselves in case of resistance, the prowling robbers and murderers have lately gone about like wolves, in companies, and boldly attacked persons on the road or in the houses. There is consequently much alarm felt by persons living in lonely situations, as most farmers do in this country, or obliged to travel on the road alone, by day or night.

What individuals should do for their own protection, each one must decide for himself. It is a state of society not long to be borne, when many persons is obliged, for safety, to be armed as if in the constant danger of sudden and murderous assault. But there can be no doubt, that a greater degree of expedition, energy and certainty should be introduced in the administration of law and justice, and that the sickly sentimentalism about the punishment of crim- ...hould be dismissed. The punishment ...victed criminals should be a speedy, ...and certain thing. Law must be ...ated, or our country will become un-...

...ONTA.—In a hurried street car conversa... ...is morning, with Mr. Philip S. Van Rens... ...a accomplished son of the Late excellent ex-... ...Albany, we received such a glowing account ...New home," in California, that we are inspi... ...for the completion of Dr. Durant's Union ...Railroad, so that we may visit this district. ...ractive portion of our heritage, teeming as it ...with wheat fields, vineyards, fruiteries and ...productions exceeding in wealth and beauty ...revelations of gold and silver.—*New York ...mist.*

...the winter of 1848-9 Mr. WEED, the ...ter of the above, wrote an article which ...as published in his own paper, the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which he solemnly warned our young men—who were then organizing to emigrate in thousands—not to do so foolish a thing as to leave their homes for a distant country, whose soil he said could not be made to produce enough to keep them from starving. Mr. WEED then predicted nothing but misery and failure as the lot of those who should seek their fortunes in the land which he is now so impatient to visit—the "attractive portion of an heritage teeming, as it does, with wheatfields, vineyards, fruiteries and floral productions, exceeding in wealth and beauty its vast revelations of gold and silver." If Mr. WEED would realize how, for once at least, his predictions have proved, as nearly as possible, the exact reverse of experience, let him refer to the columns of the *Evening Journal* in the winter of 1848-9.

A Working People.

It is the pride and boast of the great body of American people, that we are an active, enterprising, working people. And the physical changes that labor has wrought in the condition of this land in a century, the clearing off of forests, the building of houses, the fencing of fields, the construction of roads, the entire system of internal improvements, might be cited to prove that the boast is not wholly without grounds to stand on.

Hence, the expression, "the working classes," as frequently used, is one that we have no particular fancy for. It intimates a distinction and conveys an invidious meaning, neither of which is adapted to our condition of society. It is an exctic phrase, borrowed from the demagogic slang of old countries. It may have a proper significance there. Here it has none. And no greater insult could be offered to our people, than to compare the relations of capital and labor in this country, to those which exist in Europe. The condition of this country renders it, in fact, impossible that such relations should exist. And we do not want to foist upon our American labor any of the prejudice and passion that seem to be connected with the expression, the "working classes," in the speech of demagogues abroad or at home.

Those who are under the impression that Havana is a city where educational institutions are few and of little account, will be surprised to learn that in some respects they excel those of the United States. The institution for teaching Botany—of which kind we have none that is superior in every respect, and that University of Havana will compare favorably with similar institutions in the United States. It is doubtful if we have anything to compare with the Havana free school for designing and painting, or the free school of mathematics. The professors are from the chief European seats of learning, and the endowments are on the most liberal scale. But in free schools for the masses there is less advancement; and, it should be remarked, that the educational enterprises of Havana are almost entirely under the direction of the Jesuits, and the patronage of the Government.

The Walnut Street Baptist Church in Louisville is one of the saintly institutions of that city. A short time since a young lady temporarily residing there, but from an excellent Quaker family in Pennsylvania, applied to be admitted to membership and communion at its altar. The pastor, the Rev. George C. Larimer, expressed not only willingness but gratification. The applicant is a Christian lady of culture, refinement and unusual intelligence. Some three years ago she sought and obtained a position as teacher of freedmen, because she conscientiously thought she could be of more service to the Christian cause in that capacity than in any other. The last named item in her history was unknown to the aforesaid pastor. When he found it out, the door of the church was shut in the young lady's face.

The consolidation scheme of Mr. Seward, like our own, is lying quiet just now. His scheme is not half so important to the cities and burroughs of this vicinity as their own union into one municipality. But people hardly ever think alike at the first statement of a plan or a proposition. No doubt the annexation to the United States will cause warm discussions in the snow houses of the Esquemaux, and blubber will rise in the Kodiak markets when the news reaches them. Our consolidation as one city, although important to all concerned, costs nothing, damages nobody, improves all parts, and forms of them one whole that will be worth being heard of among the great cities of the land.

A comparative table of prices on the 1st of May, 1860, and 1st of May, 1867, shows that, notwithstanding the very common complaints of high prices, it appears that the decline all round has occurred during the depression which set in last fall, is much more important than is generally supposed. The aggregate prices of the twenty-six articles enumerated was, on May 1, 1860, $71 47 against $117 37 now. This shows an advance, on the average, of about 62 per cent. In order to make the comparison fairly, however, it is necessary to reduce the present currency prices to gold, which, taking the premium at 35, brings down the $117 37 to $86 94. Upon a gold basis, therefore, the advance averages only about 21 per cent.

It has been telegraphed from Washington that "Commissioner Rollins has information to the effect that there is not now in store enough whisky to last the ordinary demands for thirty days." We hope the Commissioner's information is correct, but fear there is some mistake about it. In view of the fact that he may be right in his figures, we advise all drinkers of "strong potations" to use the fluid sparingly and make it go as far as possible. What would be better would be to cease imbibing altogether, and to keep the whole of it.

The Sanitary Society organized by the citizens of Chicago is going to work practically to renovate the city, so far as that can be done. Chicago suffered very much last season from cholera. Providentially Pittsburgh escaped—but such a miss a second time we have no right to expect. It is better to act promptly and thoroughly than to wait till the scourge comes.

Death of a Member of Congress.

We learn from the Shawneetown, Illinois, *Mercury*, of the 3d inst., that the Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, Member of Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, died at his residence in McLeansborough, a few days since. Mr. Marshall had been suffering from a chronic disease for a number of years, and his death was not unexpected.

Negotiations have been resumed between the Berlin and Washington Cabinets with a view to enable Germans that have become American citizens, previous to acquiring themselves of the military duties toward the mother country, to return home unmolested by the conscription officers. The proposals of Mr. Wright, the American Minister, who has long labored to secure this benefit to his fellow-citizens, seems to be favorably entertained by this Government. Count Bismarck recently called upon Mr. Wright, who, I regret to say, continues ill, and had a long conference with him.

A letter from Springfield, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: All the land is white with May blossoms, and still there has been no frost. There has not been for years so fine a prospect for fruit in the Miami Valley as now. The air is filled with the fragrance of the cherry, plum and pea, while all the small fruits give abundant promise, and even the peach seems determined to defy Jack Frost and show what it can do.

The Paris Exhibition is as yet only open for form's sake, and already the Commission has sold the Palace in the Champs de Mars, roofs, walls, pillars, &c., to a Russian company, to take possession of it on the 1st of November, a circumstance which proves that the Exhibition will not be prolonged beyond the month of October. It is said that the company are going to transport the structure to Russia and re-erect it at St. Petersburg.

The French officers are rabid for war. The Generals who expect command, speak with the utmost contempt of the Prussian army, and say that although it showed itself at Sadowa capable of a rush, it would never stand a campaign of six weeks. The common talk in barracks is that the consummate French Generals will make the Prussians manœuver till they are worn out, and then fall upon and destroy them.

A Cold, Wet Summer.—French scientific men predict that the summer of 1867 will be cold and wet like that of last year. They base the prediction on the fact that immense masses of ice have broken, or are about to break away from the extreme North, producing cold and vapor. The weather of the past few days would seem to indicate a verification of this singular prediction.

The Gettysburg Asylum Lottery Scheme

Attorney General Brewster has written a letter, in which he exposes an extensive lottery scheme that has been largely advertised in the newspapers of this city and elsewhere. The history of this scheme, as we learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is briefly as follows: An act was passed by the late Legislature, for the alleged purpose of erecting and maintaining an asylum for invalid soldiers at Gettysburg, and to insure the success of the scheme the names of a number of prominent general officers in this State were procured. The act so passed, in addition to its pretended object, was designed, it is said, to legalize an extensive lottery system in this State for an unlimited period of time, under cover of phraseology authorizing the incorporation created to hold fairs and acquire property, real and personal, and to dispose of the same at such times, in such places and upon such terms as the corporation should see fit. The military corporators named in the act, and whose names were only used to give respectability to the scheme without a knowledge of the real character of the design on their part, were Major General Meade, and Generals Sickel, Pennypacker and Beaver of this State. The fifth corporator is a young man named Bergen, who appears to be an attaché of some sort in the law office of General Collis, of Philadelphia. Certain persons in Philadelphia having commenced the lottery business, under this act, the attention of Attorney General Brewster was drawn to the fact, when he called upon General Sickel for information, which was promptly furnished.

An alleged meeting of the corporators was held at General Collis's office, at which but two corporators were personally present—General Sickel and the latter. Bergen reported to him, these, however, General Collis was present, claiming to represent General Pennypacker. At this meeting the principal business transacted was the election of a number of the leading lottery men of the country as members of the corporation, and the wholesale transfer of all the powers and authorities supposed to have been conferred upon the corporation to a board of supervisors, composed of those very lottery managers. The arrangement thus intended to be effected gave these lottery men the opportunity of collecting from the people the sum of twelve millions of dollars, out of which about three hundred thousand dollars were to be doled out to the ostensible asylum fund, and eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars were to pass into the hands of the lottery supervisors—a very nice thing for them, as the public will easily see.

The Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the letter of Attorney General Brewster, says:

"The question as to what privileges are conferred by the act of the Legislature will, we are glad to see, be settled in the courts, and the ablest counsel in the State will be heard on the subject. This being the case, we are unwilling to take a one-sided view of the matter, which might induce the success of a commendable object, and one which enjoys such extensive popularity—especially as we know the measure was and is still approved by gentlemen of high standing in the community. Let the Courts decide."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Springfield Illinois, dated the 8th, says: The mills and factories of this city are all idle. The foundries and machine shops were all running until yesterday afternoon, when the whistles of all closed until further notice. The Trades' Assembly at this city ordered work to cease the present month, generally willing to go to work at reduced rates. The carpenters, who have been receiving three dollars per day, propose to work for $2 75. The machinists insist upon continuing for $3 a day, and declare they are willing to work at a reduced rate.

An Omaha dispatch says: Track laying on the Union Pacific Railroad was resumed last week. Two miles of track were laid yesterday. General Casement expects to average two and a half and three miles of track daily during the summer. Four hundred and fifty cars of materials are lying at the depot grounds here, ready for use.

The heirs of the Lafarge estate have decided not to rebuild Winter Garden, New York, on the ruins of the old theater. The entire property consisted of the theater rented for only $10,000 a year, and it is said that after the theater is razed, filled up for business purposes, will rent for $10,000 a year.

Mr. J. W. McLaughlin, architect, is now completing designs for Mr. F. B. Handy's new opera house, Cincinnati. It will be situated on the south side of Vine street, near Seventh, where the excavation is now being made. On the wedding day six young girls are to be married to six workmen of Turin, and the Prince will give in each case a dowry of 1,000f.

—Among the wealthy men of Troy, New York, are James Burden, who returns an income for 1866, of $89,266; Henry Burden, $73,533; James A. Burden, $70,486; William F. Burden, $54,025. The Burdens are one firm—the great iron concern, horse shoes, spikes, &c.; Albert, $48,962; J. E. Hanaman, $47,203; C. V. S. Quackenbush, $35,859; Thomas Burden, $27,564; John B. Gale, $27,044; Hannibal Green, $25,-525; J. W. Farnum, $25,096; J. H. Warren, $25,000.

—A long time ago, a little boy twelve years old, on his way to Vermont, stopped at a country tavern, and paid for his night's lodging and breakfast in so many wood instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty years later the same boy passed the same little inn as George Peabody.

—It is stated, on good authority, that Wm. Stuart, manager of the late Winter Garden, and John Brougham have joined hands in a theatrical enterprise, in New York, and that they have secured the property on Union square known as the Moffat Mansion—the late Fenian Headquarter—wherein they will build a first-class house.

—The New York *Gazette* says: "There are more than enough Italian opera singers in this country to make up two or three additional opera troupes. These unemployed artists haunt the lobby of the Academy of Music at each performance. Sardini the most prominent among them."

—We have from a correspondent at Frankfort, Germany, says the New York *Times*, a sparkling account of the marriage in that city of William Cornell Jewett (better known as Colorado Jewett) to Charlotte Beran, daughter of Anthony Beran, Esq., "one of the most wealthy Americans resident in Frankfort at present." We have no room for the details of this extraordinary event, and must content ourselves with simply announcing it. We may venture to express the hope that this accident will put a stop to the career of Mr. Jewett's extraordinary political influence.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNOWLES'

PATENT STEAM PUMP,

GIFFORD'S INJECTOR

GAS, WATER AND STEAM MATERIALS,

SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE,

ON BEST TERMS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

167 Smithfield St.

3,000 Cane Fishing Poles.

I have just received, direct from the Canebreaks of Mississippi, 3,000 Cane Poles ever brought to this market. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,

Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c., for the fall and spring styles. Irish Table Linens, Coverlings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

THE
MYSTERIOUS SUGAR LIGHT.

I have just received the second lot of this popular light, together with a full stock of Matches for the same. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

FISHING SEINES.

I have just received a fine lot of Seines, from 15 to 25 yards long, from 4 to 6 feet deep, 2 inch mesh. Also, a fine assortment of Minnow Seines, from 6 to 10 feet long. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A RELIABLE PERSON of experience as Book keeper and Salesman, desires a

PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT.

Either in this city or East. Reference such as desired. Address,

"WARREN,"
Box 49, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

REFINERY INTEREST FOR SALE.

A The Executors and Administrators of PETER and JOSEPH CRAWFORD, deceased, will expose at public sale, at the Exchange, in Pittsburgh, on the 15th of May, the entire interest of the said estate, consisting of two-fifths of the "TARENTUM OIL REFINERY," situated on the Allegheny river, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, and known as the Crawford Refinery. The property is in complete working order, and has a capacity of refining 2,000 barrels of Refined Oil per week. Also in connection with the above will be sold some 1,000 barrels of Crude Oil, Barrels, one second-hand Still, &c.

The above sale will take place at ARNOLD STATION, Allegheny Valley Railroad, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash.

JAMES M'CLINTON,
JOHN EVANS,
JAMES M'CALL,
D. HUMES,
JACOB WALTERS,
Executors.

REFRIGERATORS,
BEER COOLERS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
ICE CREAM CANS,
ICE CREAM SPOONS,
ICE CHESTS,
SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES,
WATER FILTERS,

In great variety at the PEOPLE'S HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM, No. 124 WOOD STREET, Sign of the Coffee Pot, five doors above Fifth street, south side. Call for a Catalogue.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

nwsMWF

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale:—The entire manufacturing establishment of Brick Building, three stories high, 40 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a one story building, 24 feet long by 20 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 284; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business. The above is only improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in the factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. The steam engine, Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above. They are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire on or address

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

MWF

WASHING MACHINES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CLOTHES MANGLES,
CLOTHES HORSES,
TOWEL RACKS,
CLOTHES BASKETS,
CLOTHES LINES,
CLOTHES HOOKS,
CLOTHES HAMPERS,

And close net prices, at the People's House furnishing Emporium, Sign of the Coffee Pot, 124 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth street. Call for a Catalogue.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

nwsMWF

ROEBLING'S
WIRE ROPE,

For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries, Steam and Sail Vessels, Rudder Chains, etc. A superior article of very pliable Rope constantly kept on hand for sale at the Works and Trenton depot. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturers,

JOHN A. ROEBLING, Trenton, N. J.

MWF

LEWIS & M'CLURE,
Family Grocers, 346 Liberty St.,

Have for sale "Sullivan's" Imperial Wine Vinegar, pure cider; pure Olive Oil; Salad Sauce; Wheat and Green Corn; Lima Beans; Succotash; Shaker Dried Corn; Turkey Prunes, and Barlington Herring also, New Maple Sugar.

WANTED.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains Eight Rooms, with Washhouse, Stable, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; about one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington letter says: Eliot has received an order to paint a full-length portrait ($500) of Charles Knap, who made a fortune during the war from contracts for casting heavy ordnance, at the Fort Pitt Foundry, near Pittsburgh, and has pleasantly settled here.

—Rev. Mr. Boyd, the well-known "Country Parson," has charge of the largest church in the north of Scotland. He says, "Our parish church is seven hundred and fifty years old, and in our church-yard people have been buried for one thousand and eighteen years."

—A provincial delegation called on Eugenie, and, in allusion to the distress among the poor of Paris, said it seemed Providence itself had turned against them. "No," said the Empress, "he not alarmed; the Emperor is on your side."

—Gortschakoff is held responsible for the following: "Bismarck keeps Napoleon on his legs by boxing his ears first on the right side and then on the left."

—Prince Amadeus, the son of Victor Emanuel, is soon to be married to a daughter of Prince de la Cisterna. The King has sent to the young lady a necklace of pearls and diamonds of the value of more than 100,000f. On the wedding day six young girls are to be married to six workmen of Turin, and the Prince will give in each case a dowry of 1,000f.

—Among the wealthy men of Troy, New York, are James Burden, who returns an income for 1866, of $89,266; Henry Burden, $73,533; James A. Burden, $70,486; William F. Burden, $54,025. The Burdens are one firm—the great iron concern, horse shoes, spikes, &c.; Albert, $48,962; J. E. Hanaman, $47,203; C. V. S. Quackenbush, $35,859; Thomas Burden, $27,564; John B. Gale, $27,044; Hannibal Green, $25,-525; J. W. Farnum, $25,096; J. H. Warren, $25,000.

—A long time ago, a little boy twelve years old, on his way to Vermont, stopped at a country tavern, and paid for his night's lodging and breakfast in so many wood instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty years later the same boy passed the same little inn as George Peabody.

—It is stated, on good authority, that Wm. Stuart, manager of the late Winter Garden, and John Brougham have joined hands in a theatrical enterprise, in New York, and that they have secured the property on Union square known as the Moffat Mansion—the late Fenian Headquarter—wherein they will build a first-class house.

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DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER.
(Late R. E. Sellers & Co.)

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,

NO. 341

Corner Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

DRUGGISTS.

J. KIDD'S SON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PROPRIETORS OF DR. J. KIDD'S LUNG BALSAM, and

The Peru Cough Balsam.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT.

KANE & DRUIT,

CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS., ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct2

DRUGGIST,

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.

Special attention devoted to

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.

jy8

DRUGGISTS.

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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REDDING'S

RUSSIA SALVE,

(ESTABLISHED 1806.)

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Is the Universal Remedy for

Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, and all Fresh Wounds; for Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Piles, and Old Sores; also, for Tetters, Eruptions, Boil-ses, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Diseases.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is a purely Vegetable Ointment, healing the most dangerous wounds and sometimes in Half greater HEALING powers than any other preparation before the public. Its timely application has been the means of saving thousands of valuable lives, and is the most improved remedy, and wherever used, has proved itself in reality a BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Sixty Years' General Use of the Russia Salve in a Single Establishment, is the strongest Evidence as a Healing Ointment.

The very large sale of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE during the past sixty years, has given rise to hundreds of unworthy imitations, but throughout the civilized world, the RUSSIA SALVE maintains its supremacy as a reliable preparation, having already stood the test of time, and never deteriorating in quality, by age or climate, and is sold to dealers at a price enabling them to realize a generous profit by its sale. For sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
BOSTON, MASS.

BARNEY'S

PATENT SASH.

Advantages Claimed.

1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbet excludes soot and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effectual application of safe fastenings.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be efficiently altered at trifling cost.

For an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and rabbited, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.

☞ Model to be seen at this office.

RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

TO OIL WELL BORERS.

The LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, of New Orleans, are desirous of contracting with an experienced and reliable operator to bore, case, and complete SIX OR MORE OIL WELLS on their territory in the Parish of Calcasieu, La., at a stipulated rate and price per foot, to a depth of from six to eight hundred feet, as may be hereafter determined. A first rate 15-horse Engine, with all necessary tools, tubing, casing, cables, &c., and all the fixtures, such as derrick, and all the requisite appliances, under a good shed, are now on the ground, together with commodious buildings for the accommodation of workmen. Address the subscriber with terms, &c., New Orleans, Box No. 340 Postoffice, or at the office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet street.

A. G. FIELDS, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 19, 1867.

FOR

RESTAURANTS AND SALOONS.

Wine Coolers, Toddy Mixers, Liquor Muddlers, Lemon Squeezers, Sugar Lighters, Smoking Sets, Lumber Drainers, Ice Pitchers, all measures, and Pitchers, Liquor strainers, Pewter Mugs, Porcelain-Lined Water Coolers, the best article in use, Cork Screws, &c., &c., Ice Picks, Ice Brushes, Champagne Knives, Sugar Spoons, at the People's Homefurnishing Em-porium, No. 124 WOOD STREET, South Side, Five Doors from Fifth street, Sign of the Coffee Pot." Call for Catalogue.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

nwsMWF

PRESERVED AND DRY GINGER.

1 case PRESERVED GINGER, in pots;

1 case CONSERVE or DRY GINGER, in boxes;

To arrive and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

BLOATERS,

100 bbls fresh YARMOUTH BLOATER HERRING

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets Genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,
271 Liberty street.

1f

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

JELLIES.

GUARA, CURRANT, APPLE, BLACKBERRY, PEACH, QUINCE AND ORANGE JELLIES, for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the capital, from the expired the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States revenue tax will be paid by the Bank.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 17th inst., free of taxes.

W. ROSEBUD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., the bank assuming the government tax.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith, and free of State or United States Taxes.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 6, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, and two dollars to cre..it of stock, payable forthwith.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Secretary.

MINGO COAL COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Mingo Coal Company, will be held at the IRON CITY HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES COLLARD, Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 4th 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after May 6th, 1867.

GEORGE A. ENDLY, Cashier.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—There will be a meeting of the corporators of the Monongahela Valley Railroad at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 9th of May, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient in relation to the charter lately granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

JAMES P. HANNA THIS DAY withdraws from the firm of Ira B. McVAY & Co., and JAMES P. HANNA and WILLIAM H. HEFFIELD are admitted, style of firm same as heretofore.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1867. tf

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE RALSTON OIL CO., have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at the Office, No. 251 LIBERTY STREET.

WILLIAM B. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this

The Daily Commercial

HONEYSUCKLES.

Oh! honeysuckles, dainty sweet,
My heart is filled with love of you.
With never-ending love of you!
You mind me of that afternoon
Sweet, sunny, dreamy June,
When you and I were young.

[illegible] ventured in,
And lay upon the cool stone floor,
Looking, as though a band of gold
Had fallen from a fairy arm,
And, still with life and beauty warm,
Its sparkling links to make it cold.
He said [illegible] over and over,
Sweet words that braid a fay with you
Your rare fragrance, crimson flowers!
Your pure heart of those dear hours,
Are full of you,
Dear, dear, dear with you!

Hydrophobia.

The accounts published recently of several cases of hydrophobia in various parts of the country remind us of a number of popular errors respecting this terrible disease, which it may be worth while to try to correct. In the first place the very name of the malady, so far at least as refers to dogs, is not merely entirely inappropriate, but is the cause of a very dangerous misconception. The word means fear of water, which is commonly supposed that a dread of water is the great distinguishing symptom of canine madness, and that a dog who will drink must be safe. Nothing can be further from the truth. The indefinable and terrible dread of water which characterizes the later stages of hydrophobia in man, is not noticed in the dog in one case out of fifty; on the contrary, one of the principal symptoms is a *burning and unquenchable thirst*. Why there should be such a remarkable difference between the manifestations of the disease in man and the brute, no one knows; but it is important that the difference should be borne in mind.

Another great mistake is in attributing hydrophobia to the heat of the "dog days," and we dare say there are many people who suppose that the warm Summer months receive that popular name because it is in them that dogs go mad. But in point of fact, July and August are just the period when hydrophobia is *least common*; and whatever may be the cause of the malady, nothing is more certain than that heat is not the cause. In the burning regions of tropical Africa, where all the villages are under run with dogs, Mr. Du Chaillu records that hydrophobia is unknown even by report. It is unknown in Cyprus and Egypt; it used to be unknown in Jamaica; and it has never been seen in the Island of Madeira, where cars of every description abound, tormented by flies, insects, thirst and famine. The cruel experiment has even been tried of chaining dogs to a wall under a burning sun until they died of thirst, but they showed no symptoms of madness. Careful records of canine madness are kept at the veterinary schools of Alfort, Lyons and Toulouse, in France, and from these it appears that the majority of cases occur not in the hottest but in the *coldest* months. Three times and three times as many in April, November and December, as in June, July and August. Probably no accurate register has ever been kept in this country, but we make no doubt that the disease is more prevalent in the spring months than at any other time of the year.

Bearing this in mind our readers can appreciate the folly and brutality of our dog-laws, which condemns to indiscriminate slaughter every dog found running loose during the very period when, if there is any truth in statistics, running loose is attended with *least* danger. We are sure that very few of the animals which are killed in the streets under the supposition that they are mad, really have hydrophobia, the popular idea of what constitutes a mad dog being far from accurate. The symptoms, however, are unmistakable to an experienced observer, and unmistakable to an experienced eye. The dog actually begins by being sullen and restless. He betrays extraordinary anxiety about trivial or imaginary objects. He is subject to strange hallucinations, sometimes of a pleasant, but oftener of a fearful nature.

The appetite is depraved; he refuses to take his usual food, and is eager to swallow that is filthy and horrible. He gnaws his limbs fall into; he has a sudden and violent feeling of the ears; he paws the corners of his mouth; he seems insensible to pain, so much that a mad dog has been known to seize and gnaw with his powerful jaws, and actually to gnaw his tail off close to the base. His voice changes in a very remarkable manner. There is a foaming at the mouth, but it is rather less than is observed in epilepsy, or rabies, and never lasts long. The stories of dogs covered with foam are fabulous. A dog recovering from or attacked by a fit are sometimes seen in this state, but it has no relation whatever to madness. Nor have the violent thirst which we have already mentioned. Unless the animal is naturally ferocious, he shows no disposition to bite until he reaches the last and violent stage of the disease, and indeed always then. On the contrary his affection for his master seems to be increased, and he is constantly attempting to lick the hands and face of the person he loves. This is a property which must be carefully guarded against, for not the bite of the mad dog that is poisonous, but his saliva, which may be introduced into the system through the mucous membranes of the lips, or any little abrasion of the skin, as well as through a wound made by the animal's teeth.

In man, a dread of water is an invariable symptom. The terror increases with the attempt to swallow, and sometimes the mere sight of or sound of falling in a vessel, or the slightest mention of it will produce the same effect. A draught of cold air, or the sprinkling of a few drops has also been known to produce a paroxysm. And it is quite certain that these distressing symptoms are not the result of imagination, for they have been noticed in young children and idiots who could never have had any preconceived notions about it. At the same time there is a violent thirst. The patient is annoyed by the accumulation of a thick viscid saliva, and tries to free himself from it by blowing and spitting. There is a painful stiffness at the back of the neck; the breathing is hurried, delirium or mania often, but not always, comes on, and death ensues commonly on the second or third day. There is no authenticated case of cure on record. Death alone puts an end to the suffering.

The newspapers recently have given elaborate accounts of a supposed case of hydrophobia in Hamilton county, Indiana, in which the cat, a young woman, is said to have been cured by bromide of potassium. But from the published reports it is by no means clear that the disease was hydrophobia at all. The young woman had been bitten by a mad dog about two months before. The attack began by a recurrence to water, but there were no very severe symptoms until the third day, when she only began grinding her teeth, and then on the floor, foaming at the mouth, gnashing her jaws and horribly convulsed. She finally at every one who came near her. A second spasm came on soon afterward, during which she is described as "snapping, snarling and yelping," like a mad dog. She bit her arm terribly, and bit pieces out of the bedclothes. The paroxysms lasted five or six days, which the disease yielded to treatment, and in ten days or a fortnight the patient was pronounced convalescent.

Now these symptoms are much more like hysteria than madness. The foaming at the mouth, in fact, the self-laceration are not characteristic of hydrophobia, but they are exactly what often occurs in hysteria. That disease, moreover, is known to imitate hydrophobia sometimes so closely as to deceive the most wary physician. The barking and snarling like a cur must have been the effect of imagination either in the patient or the observer who records the case. Such a thing does not occur in madness from a bite of a dog, though it is popularly supposed that it does, the error originating probably from the spasmodic efforts which the sufferer makes to clear his throat of saliva. It is quite conceivable that a hysteric woman, knowing that she had been bitten, might fancied that she had the disease, and produced unintentionally the barking, the dread of water, and the other symptoms which are supposed to be characteristic of it. Until a more accurate history of the case is made public we shall be slow, therefore, to believe that it was hydrophobia, or consequently that any further horrible infection has been disseminated. The only safety is in the excision or burning of the bitten part.

Death surely follows when the disease has declared itself, it is comforting to know that even if you are bitten in the choice of infection is slight. The virus may not have penetrated the wound, or your organism may not be susceptible to it. Dr. Hamilton estimates the cases of escape as high as 50 to 1; Johnson as 21 to 1; Mr. Youatt as 4 to 1. The case of a dog's taking the infection from a man is about as one to three.—*Tribune.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ULCERATED LEG.—Numerous individuals who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to obtain a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a judicious use of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of mature the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists.

MEOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

WILL NOT COMPETE.—The Duquesne Steam Fire Engine Company will not compete for the hose carriage at the Monumental Fair, and desire the public to know that no person is authorized to collect funds on their account.

A LUMBER STRIKE.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, two rafts of lumber struck a pier of the railroad bridge across the Allegheny river, and broke into five or more sections. The fragments of the rafts were nearly all saved.

EARLY CLOSING.—A majority of the proprietors of the grocery stores in Allegheny have agreed to close their establishments at seven o'clock in the evening, for the spring and summer months, in order to afford their employees time for recreation.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.—At the annual meeting of the contributors to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, held on Monday, the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the institution for the ensuing year: President—Charles Knap; Vice President—James P. Barr; Treasurer—George W. Cass; Secretary—R. J. Grove.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Camp Meeting Grounds at Tarentum, will be held in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church this afternoon at two o'clock, to take action in regard to holding a camp meeting during the present year, and also to make arrangements to have the camp ground put in thorough repair.

CHANGED HIS BASE.—R. B. Williams, Esq., who has been a resident of this city for some time past as the agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, attending to the receipt and shipment of railway supplies, has removed his headquarters to Cincinnati, where he will continue to attend to the interests of the Pacific road, and Mr. Williams is an attentive official and courteous gentleman.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—While the Indian Herb Doctor was out horseback riding on the Perrysville road on Sunday evening, about two miles from the city, his horse became frightened and threw him off, city, his horse became frightened and threw him off, breaking his collar-bone and injuring his left arm, and breaking his collar-bone and injuring his left arm, and breaking his collar-bone and injuring his left side. The Doctor severely injuring himself, however, and it tends to business during a portion of the day.

THE REVIVAL.—Six more were baptized last Sunday at the Baptist Church in Sharpsburg, by the Rev. Evangelist, George Balcom. In the absence of the pastor. One of those baptized, a correspondent says, "was a wealthy Presbyterian, who confessed before the multitude that he believed Jesus Christ before the multitude that he believed Jesus Christ was immersed in Jordan, and he wanted to be planted with him." The meetings will continue until Sunday next.

ATTACK ON A STREET CAR.—Two young men named Denny and Kenney were arrested yesterday afternoon by the Allegheny police, charged with malicious mischief. The accused, it appears, entered one of the cars on the Manchester Passenger Railway, and refusing to pay their fare, they were ejected. They commenced an attack on the car by throwing brickbats through the windows and assaulting the conductor. They were locked up for a hearing.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The police of Pittsburgh have had suspicions that several parties being engaged in passing counterfeit money, and on Wednesday last the United States detectives were sent for, who proceeded thither and arrested one James Kershaw on board a passenger car of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Kershaw will show Hodgson fifty pounds sterling in bank notes, one-third of the gain money after deducting expenses, to play at Glasgow, Scotland, or he will accept these terms and pay up the fifty. Mr. Walkinshaw says that if he has to visit America, he would come there about November next. Up to date no cash deception has not yet made a reply, but has not will accept the challenge of the Scotchman there seems hardly to be a doubt.

PITTSBURGHER KILLED BY INDIANS.—A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, writing from Fort Reno, Decotah territory, under date of March 26th, gives an account of the death of Samuel McClure, a Pittsburgher, and Sergeant of Co. I, Twenty-Seventh U. S. Infantry, who was captured and butchered by the Indians. It appears that a party of eight or nine men started in pursuit of a herd of buffaloes, for the purpose of obtaining fresh meat. They succeeded in killing three buffaloes, but having pursued the game some miles from the Fort, they suddenly encountered a party of fifty Indians, and were attacked. Some considerable skirmishing ensued, a regular battle being among the number, and the others succeeded in reaching the Fort. The body of McClure was subsequently found where he had been shot through the wrist, his entrails taken out, his head unscalped, his clothes stripped off his body, his eyes taken out, and his body terribly gashed.

The Seventh Ward Mission School.

The fair and festival for the benefit of the Seventh Ward Mission Sunday School is now open at Wilkins Hall from one o'clock P. M., to 10 o'clock P. M. Supper will be served from 5 to 10 P. M. The Seventh Ward Sunday School is a child of the Sixth Ward, particular, in which they state that they and that the Ward School Building in which their School has been held for many years, is about to be sold, and they now wish to purchase or build a house for Sunday School use, and thus lay the foundation for establishing a Church. The School numbers one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty scholars, and is very largely increased with proper facilities and conveniences. The cost of the building is to be $7,000, and the improvement will cost $2,000. The present accommodations are utterly inadequate to the requirements of the School. The citizens are requested, together so much that the efficiency of the work is seriously interfered with. They ask that the proposed improvement a very large attendance can be secured. The cause of the Church and Sunday School is worthy by contributions to this object, and persons who feel an interest in doing good to the rising race of the Sunday School and witness the interest manifested by the children in the attendance. Contributions can be made to D. Robinson, of Smithfield street, or Messrs. Wood, of James Wood, Son & Co.; Jas. Dickson, of McElroy, Dickson & Co.; John Affleck, with Park, Brother & Co.

Wool Growers' Association—Grand Sheep Shearing Festival on the 23d Inst.

At the regular meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of Upper St. Clair, Snowden and adjoining townships, held on Saturday, May 4th, Archibald McMurray, President, and John Gilfillan, Corresponding Secretary, it was resolved to hold a Grand annual sheep shearing festival on Thursday, May 23d, at the house of Wm. F. Fife, on the old Washington Road, nine miles from Pittsburgh. The following are the premiums adopted:

Class A—Bucks over one year old. First premium, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $1.00.

Class B—Bucks over one year old. First premium, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $1.00.

Class C—Ewes over one year old. First premium, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $1.00.

Class D—Ewes over one year old—First Premium, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $1.00.

On entering sheep in each of the above classes, to compete for premiums, the sum of one dollar will be required to be paid into the treasury.

The premiums on sheep shearing will be as follows: First premium, 50 cts; second, 37½ cts; third, 25 cents; fourth, $2.00. Shearers will be required to shear one sheep in each class, and pay into the treasury the sum of one dollar.

The above premiums will be awarded of the day of shearing on the merits of the wool as shorn from the sheep.

Those desiring to compete for J. T. F. Wright's very liberal premiums, will submit to the conditions as published in the Pittsburgh Commercial of May 1st, *verbatim et literatim*.

The shearing will commence at eleven o'clock A. M. All sheep to be unwashed.

All wool-growers are cordially invited to mingle with the Association.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.)

TAKEN TO THE REFUGE.

A boy named Robert H. Scott, aged about twelve years, was arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police, on a charge of petty larceny. He was conveyed in the afternoon of that day by officer Nixon, on a commitment issued by Mayor Morrison.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Scully appeared and lodged an information against one Michael Sullivan, for assault and battery and felonious assault. He alleges that while passing through the Second ward, Allegheny, on Monday night, he was attacked by the defendant, who made several attempts to strike him with a knife, and failing in this picked up a brick-bat and struck at complainant, striking him on the side, and injuring him quite severely. He was then arrested on the accused was placed in an officer's house.

A FRIGHTFUL BLOW.

James McLaughlin was charged, on complaint of James Hastings, with keeping a ferocious dog. Mr. Hastings, in his information, alleges that his daughter, while walking along the street, was set upon by a dog, belonging to the defendant, which bit her quite severely on several parts of the body. The accused has not yet been arrested.

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

An information for aggravated assault and battery was lodged against one John Drew, by Howard Dutier. The allegations of the prosecutor are, that while standing in the fish market, in this city, on Saturday evening last, he was assaulted by Drew, who, without any cause whatever, attacked him, caught him by the throat, and choked him, and finally kicked him on the breast. Deponent then jumped up, ran away, and was followed by the defendant, who struck him several times, and tore his coat almost entirely off him. A warrant was issued for Drew's arrest.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

THREE CHARGES.

Samuel Stewart appeared yesterday and made three informations against one Thomas McCaffrey—two for larceny, and one for surety of the peace. The parties reside at Logan's Eddy, on the Allegheny river, and the prosecutor alleges that on the 6th of April last he had a lot of boards off a raft, the property of R. J. Nicholson, which was left in his (Stewart's) care, and also that on Monday last he took one hundred feet from the same raft. The defendant is also accused of having threatened to cut the raft loose. Warrants for his arrest were issued.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Stewart was charged with malicious mischief, on the oath of Adam Selzer. The deponent alleges that Stewart broke down a door in a dwelling house in the Fifth ward, on Monday, and procured a warrant for the defendant, by Lawrence Selzer. A warrant for the defendant, by Lawrence Selzer. A officer's hand.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

A. M. Carson appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday, and instituted suit against charles Zuber for obtaining goods under false pretences. The information sets forth that the defendant, the prosecutor keeping a feed store. The deponent alleges that Zuber obtained from him, at various times, oats, hay, corn and feed to the amount of one hundred and forty dollars, by representing that he had a large quantity of hay for sale, the property of the firm of Swan & Monaghan, and also from Fred. Altaffer, of Allegheny city, to the amount of thirty dollars, by which representations were false, and the bill yet remains unpaid. A warrant was issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Patrick McGrady appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against one Thomas McCluff, for larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleges that after he returned from the army, he went to the Soldiers' Home, leaving his household goods in the possession of McCluff, until he would send for them. When he returned to claim his goods, McCluff refused to deliver them to him, and committed a violent assault on him. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Mitchel, of Lawrenceville.]

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Joseph Keyser was arrested yesterday and taken before the above magistrate, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and the other for surety of the peace, the information being made by John Sloan. In default of bail in each case, Keyser was committed to jail for trial.

[Before Justice Janney, of Lawrenceville.]

THE STUDIO BURGLARY AGAIN.

A man named William Williamson was arrested yesterday by Constable J. L. Irwin, charged with being connected with the burglary at Adam Streib's bakery in Lawrenceville, on the morning of the 1st inst. Suspicion had rested upon the occupants of a boarding house in Hatfield, and officer Irwin, with a search warrant in hand, visited the house yesterday morning. The search revealed a clock, a pair of shoes and a tea pot, all stolen from the premises of Streib on the morning of the burglary. It appeared that Williams, who boards at the house, brought the articles in on the morning in question, and sold them to the landlady, saying he had found them on the street. He was committed to jail by Justice Janney for a hearing on Friday afternoon next.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball will be played on Saturday afternoon between the champion Enterprise and Olympic Clubs, of Allegheny.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company —Annual Meeting—Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United ette and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, this city, yesterday, May 7th. The meeting came to order with C. Arbuthnot, Esq., in the Chair. George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the corporation, then read a lengthy report, entering into an exhaustive history of the whole transactions of the Board of Directors, which was, on motion, accepted and adopted, and ordered on file among the papers of the corporation. A report of the Treasurer was then read and accepted.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was then held, which resulted in the unanimous election of the following board of officers, a large amount of stock being voted, after which the meeting adjourned:

President—George H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh.

Director—James L. Shaw, of Pittsburgh; A. J. Baldwin, Philadelphia; E. Middleton, Philadelphia; Wm. Varnum, of Pittsburgh; Robert J. Anderson, of Pittsburgh; Edward Jay Allen, of Pittsburgh.

Allegheny Temperance League.

Last evening a regular meeting of Allegheny Temperance League was held at the First Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny city. There was a good deal of interest manifested in the exercises, for the temperance spirit was thoroughly abroad in every heart. The meeting was held in the basement of the church. The audience was large and made up of young people, which fact may be taken as a fair "sign of the times." The temperance organizations in this county are doing a great work among the young men. Already large numbers of them have been induced to sign the pledge, and they are standing shoulder to shoulder with the veterans in urging forward the Temperance Reform.

David Blair, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. A. Cameron, Esq., elected Secretary. After some other usual introductory exercises, the Rev. Elliott E. Swift, was introduced, and he spoke at considerable lengthon the merits of the Reform movement, and submitted some practical reasons why it deserves the highest success. The Temperance Choir of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, was present, and under the direction of Mr. John Bailey, Jr., discoursed a Temperance ode. Messrs. Thomas T. Everitt, of Pittsburgh, R. A. Cameron, of Allegheny, D. H. Eaton, of Allegheny, and John D. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, addressed the meeting. At the close of each one of these gentlemen's speeches, the choir favored the meeting with a beautiful Temperance song.

The Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., Dr. Campbell, Jr., W. G. Warren, and R. A. Cameron were appointed a special committee to report at the next regular meeting, on making the League auxiliary to the Allegheny County Temperance Convention, which is always to be Pennsylvania State Temperance Union. The next regular meeting is to be held in the Rev. Dr. John T. Pressly's United Presbyterian church in Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening, May 21st, at half past seven o'clock. The Rev. D. Hostetter and other well-known Temperance men will positively be present and make addresses. Due notice will appear of the annual meeting.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 115. Hannah J. Lyle vs. Jeremiah Wilson.
No. 127. W. T. Mecling, for use, vs. James F. Bendorf.
No. 128. Hugh Mcshane vs. R. McLain & Co.
No. 129. Foot & Co. vs. Wm. Work & Co.
No. 136. Jas. Gordon vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
No. 31. Jas. Gilleland vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
No. 32. Robt. McClintock vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
No. 46. Joseph Fleming vs. Darlington & Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 27. Samuel Stevenson vs. Alfred McCabe.
No. 28. Martin Farrell vs. Thomson Agne *et al.*
No. 28. Martin Farrell vs. Ezekiel Merriman.
No. 39. John Lake vs. Patterson and John Agne.
No. 87. Thomas S. Young vs. Wm. Work.
No. 91. Thomas B. Byrie vs. A. D. H. Chambers.
No. 92. Michael Bernhard vs. Joseph Linder.
No. 93. Michael Bernhard vs. Joseph Linder.
No. 56. John P. Vance vs. James O'Neal & Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The case of Susannah Mohan vs. William French, previously reported, was resumed this morning, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for nominal damages, with costs.

Caleb Mashor, jr., vs. Charles W. Bodach. Action to recover $2,500. Verdict for defendant.

The following list of collections, by Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Herron and Allen Kirkpatrick, partners under the firm name of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Monongahela Navigation Company. This is an action to recover $2,000 damages for the loss of a coal boat, containing 30,000 bushels of coal, which struck an obstruction in the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 1, January, 1866. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Williams.

Pryor, Miller & Co. vs. Beckham & Long. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Casper Negley vs. Collins Township. Action to recover $500, alleged to have been due since 1857. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of debt, interest and costs.

Samuel Stevenson vs Wm. P. McCabe. On trial.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The famous spectacular drama of the "Black Crook" was presented last evening for the first time in this city, to a crowded audience—in fact, the house was uncomfortably filled, and to a great extent the plea are of witnessing the play was greatly marred thereby. The great attraction of the "Black Crook" is in its splendid scenic effects, the elegant costumes of the *dramatis personæ*, the rich properties and novel mechanical effects. The plot, to a certain extent, embraces portions of Mephistopheles and Neiptis' connection with Faustus, and the arrangement of the play is very interesting, although certainly unless they had learned these things they would never have been accomplished in them. Music does, in fact, come more naturally to most people than many other accomplishments that are next to universal; yet it does not come to all without much time spent in careful cultivation.

The one best means of introducing music to the family, and inducing its cultivation, is to procure a good musical instrument. If none have one at present, let them procure a piano, and if they have a good instrument at hand, some of them will learn. In almost every family this will be the case. Buy an instrument, and try the experiment. If it succeeds only to a very small extent, the cost will be repaid many fold.

For this purpose no instrument presents more attractions than the Cabinet Organ; considering its moderate cost and general convenience, none is so available.

The introduction of this instrument has indeed added a most important resource to the possibilities of home music; that best, most important of all music. It is made in such variety of styles, and at such wide range of prices, as to suit the taste and means of all classes. Some of the largest sized Cabinet Organs, in elegant cases, at five hundred to one thousand dollars each, are among the most exquisite pieces of furniture imaginable. Those at less prices are nearly as fine, and of wide range of prices. The plainer styles are only one or two hundred dollars each; while the Portable Organs are furnished as low as seventy-five dollars.

Call on Mellor, St. Wood and Co., Pittsburgh, Sole Agent for the Cabinet Organs. Call and get or send for a circular. W.

HOMES'S GREAT SANITARY TONIC—The best in the world.

DENTISTRY at 246 Penn street, Drs. Sill & Gillespie.

HOLMES'S great Ague Mixture—It never fails.

IT RARELY OCCURS that so splendid a stock of merchant tailoring goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods are seen in the Iron City, as may now be examined at Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. The most fashionable and beautiful garments for gentlemen and youth that are seen in public come from Oppenheimer's. This is the only place where you can procure a full fashionable suite at anything like a reasonable price.

USE HOLMES'S Great Magic Plaster.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN a splendid stock of white and fancy Chinas, and two lots each of a superior quality, and newest styles. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT LEAVE the city without visiting the Photographic Gallery of B. L. H. Dubbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

USE Holmes's great ague mixture.

WITH THE RETURN OF SPRING, it is the usual custom to replenish the wardrobe with goods suitable for the season. Gentlemen are recommended to call on R. Mitchell, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOLMES'S MEDICINES for sale by all respectable druggists.

THERE is no establishment in the city which can find a finer article in Segars, Tobacco, etc., either wholesale or retail, at as low a rate or price than can be had at my store. C. S. Herron, No. 184 Wood street.

NERVOUS INVALID, use Holmes's Sanitary Tonic.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co.'s, 54 St. Clair street.

TRY Holmes's Great Sanitary Tonic.

REMOVAL.—Grover & Baker's sewing machines have removed from No. 18 to No. 105 Fifth street, two doors below the Cathedral.

TRY Holmes's great ague mixture.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI—George H Anderson & Co, 1 roll leather; Little, Baird & Patton, 5 bdls hoop; Gormley & Jones, 1 pkg mdse; Wm Graham & Bro, 2 bdls poles; Jo Snaith, Middlough, Smith & Co, 5 bdls straw; H Ridgway & Co, 1 pkg mdse; P Adams, Son & Co, 45 bdls keg hoading; McElroy & Co, 45 bdls hoop poles; Wm Graham & Bro, 1 pkg mdse; Lauer scraps, 1 bale rails; M O Jones, 1 bf oil paper; Schoenberger & Schmidt, 2 bdls paper; Amole store, 8 scrap iron; A Taylor, 1 car corn; E Heaston, 1 bbl spider; J B Campbell & Son, 9 tubs butter; Postley & Nelson, 200 sacks bran; Wm Graham & Bro, 1 car rails; 15 lbs cheese; Hubbard & Bro, 1 circular saw; Mears & Moffit, 2 bdls mdse; Middlough, Smith & Co, 5 bdls straw; H Kirkpatrick & Co, 9 bbls chemicals; McKee & Bro, 1 bbl glassware; 2 bbls glassware; P Adams, Son & Co, 45 bdls keg hoading; McElroy & Co, 45 bdls hoop poles; A Herbine & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Lauer scraps, 1 bale tallow; M O Jones, 1 bf oil paper; Schoenberger & Schmidt, 2 bdls paper; Amole store, 8 scrap iron; A Taylor, 1 car corn; E Heaston, 1 bbl spider; J B Campbell & Son, 9 tubs butter; Postley & Nelson, 200 sacks bran; Wm Graham & Bro, 1 car rails; 15 lbs cheese; Hubbard & Bro, 1 circular saw; Mears & Moffit, 2 bdls mdse; Middlough, Smith & Co, 5 bdls straw; H Kirkpatrick & Co, 9 bbls chemicals; McKee & Bro, 1 bbl glassware; 2 bbls glassware; D Beatty, 2 bdls staves; Henry Rea, jr, 36 sacks rye; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; S Lindsey, jr & Co, 200 do do; T C Jenkins, 50 do do; Wm Work & Co, 2 bdls spirits; J B Ralston, 200 green hides; Frank & Son, 1 box glassware; Lauer & Co, 1 bdl mdse; Bell enlett; J P Smith, 1 bbl lanterns; Collins & Wright, 1 box hardware; S Hunter & Co, 1 box glassware; W H Smith, 2 sheets tools; J B Lyon & Co, 1 bdl glassware; J P Paddin, 3 bbls crackers; Watt & Wilson, 8 packages; Hubbard & Bro, 1 bbl glassware; Co, 1 box hardware; Newcomer, Gor & Co, 5 half chests tea; Scott & Hemingway, 30 box glass, 2 lbl weights; Pease & Moore, 6 old bolts; T Perkins, cask, 1 box mouldings; James S Laughlin, 2 bbls, 1 box hardware; Wm Work & Co, 2 casks cullets.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Hahn & Hadley, 10 boxes leaf tobacco; Wm Work & Co, 1 bdl rails; Wm Hogg, 1 bdl handles; J A H Nichols, 1 cask, 3 bbls; Jno Herbert, 3 crates butter, 2 kegs lard; Excelsior Coffin Manufacturing Company, 1 bdl lumber; Schultz & Danner, 1 box soap; D D Laing, 1 carpet.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

L C Greenleaf, 1 pkg mdse; Mitchell, Ashton, 2 carriages; Jas Connor, 130 half bbls mackerel; J Whitcombe, 6,655 feet lumber; J M shingles, 1 door frame; Arthur Brothers, 1 pkg mdse; Merriman, John Ascers; S F Peterson, 1 box sundries; Jas Gibson, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 trunk, mdse; J H Means, 2 bbls eggs; Whitcomb, Smith, Ford & Co, 1 box mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 box mdse; Schumaker & Lang, 50 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 1 cask, 2 bbls mdse; J H Voight & Co, 5 bags, 1 bag lard, 1 box bacon; G Dickson, 15 bbls potatoes; Peckham & Long, 1 dog power; Atwell, Lee & Co, 12 bf bdls leather; Wm Work & Co, 1 bdl rails; Hawkes & Hauley, 3 bbls flour; H Lautner, 4 bdls line, 2 do hoes, 8 steel anvils; Hartman & Wagner, 2 cafe stoves; Wyman & Bro, 10 bbls tobacco.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Laughlin, 1 car pig iron; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 car fire clay; Wm Bingham, 7 bundles iron; John Hoffman, 30 casks; Monongahela House, 7 packages marketing; Varnum, Orbaugh & Co, 6 packages, 1 do packages marketing; Ballliff & Brown, 3 bdls sheet iron; Wm Bingham, 25 bundles iron; Jno Hamilton, 1 M shingles; Head & Metzgar, 2 packages mdse; G Hamhell, 1 box butter, 4 bbls eggs; 2 do do, 1 box butter, 3 bbls eggs; H Reese, 1 box butter, 2 bbls, 1 do do, 1 box butter, 2 bbls eggs; Wyman & Bro, 10 bbls tobacco.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Charles B Leech, 70 bbls cement; S M Wickersham, 1 car pig iron; Wm Work & Co, 1 car sand; J H Page, jr, 1 do do; Lawrence & Whiteman, 1 do do; Milling & Estep, 1 car stone; P H Mertz, 1 car lumber; Swindler & Beatty, 1 do do; Jno Ferguson & Monk, 1 bbl flour; C P Markle & Co, 18 bdls Connellsville hoeing paper; McKane, Hall & Co, 1 bbl, 1 box boring tools; Newcomer, Gor & Co, 2 coil bbls; Fry & Scott, 235 bbls glass.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI—George H Anderson & Co, 1 roll leather; Little, Baird & Patton, 5 bdls hoop; Gormley & Jones, 1 pkg mdse; Wm Graham & Bro, 2 bdls poles; Jo Snaith, Middlough, Smith & Co, 5 bdls straw; H Ridgway & Co, 1 pkg mdse; P Adams, Son & Co, 45 bdls keg hoading; McElroy & Co, 45 bdls hoop poles; A Herbine & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Lauer scraps, 1 bale tallow; M O Jones, 1 bf oil paper; Schoenberger & Schmidt, 2 bdls paper; Amole store, 8 scrap iron; A Taylor, 1 car corn; E Heaston, 1 bbl spider; J B Campbell & Son, 9 tubs butter; Postley & Nelson, 200 sacks bran; Wm Graham & Bro, 1 car rails; 15 lbs cheese; Hubbard & Bro, 1 circular saw; Mears & Moffit, 2 bdls mdse; Middlough, Smith & Co, 5 bdls straw; H Kirkpatrick & Co, 9 bbls chemicals; McKee & Bro, 1 bbl glassware; 2 bbls glassware; D Beatty, 2 bdls staves; Henry Rea, jr, 36 sacks rye; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; S Lindsey, jr & Co, 200 do do; T C Jenkins, 50 do do; Wm Work & Co, 2 bdls spirits; J B Ralston, 200 green hides; Frank & Son, 1 box glassware; Lauer & Co, 1 bdl mdse; Bell enlett; J P Smith, 1 bbl lanterns; Collins & Wright, 1 box hardware; S Hunter & Co, 1 box glassware; W H Smith, 2 sheets tools; J B Lyon & Co, 1 bdl glassware; J P Paddin, 3 bbls crackers; Watt & Wilson, 8 packages; Hubbard & Bro, 1 bbl glassware; Co, 1 box hardware; Newcomer, Gor & Co, 5 half chests tea; Scott & Hemingway, 30 box glass, 2 lbl weights; Pease & Moore, 6 old bolts; T Perkins, cask, 1 box mouldings; James S Laughlin, 2 bbls, 1 box hardware; Wm Work & Co, 2 casks cullets.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Hahn & Hadley, 10 boxes leaf tobacco; Wm Work & Co, 1 bdl rails; Wm Hogg, 1 bdl handles; J A H Nichols, 1 cask, 3 bbls; Jno Herbert, 3 crates butter, 2 kegs lard; Excelsior Coffin Manufacturing Company, 1 bdl lumber; Schultz & Danner, 1 box soap; D D Laing, 1 carpet.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

L C Greenleaf, 1 pkg mdse; Mitchell, Ashton, 2 carriages; Jas Connor, 130 half bbls mackerel; J Whitcombe, 6,655 feet lumber; J M shingles, 1 door frame; Arthur Brothers, 1 pkg mdse; Merriman, John Ascers; S F Peterson, 1 box sundries; Jas Gibson, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 trunk, mdse; J H Means, 2 bbls eggs; Whitcomb, Smith, Ford & Co, 1 box mdse; Jno Hamilton, 1 box mdse; Schumaker & Lang, 50 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 1 cask, 2 bbls mdse; J H Voight & Co, 5 bags, 1 bag lard, 1 box bacon; G Dickson, 15 bbls potatoes; Peckham & Long, 1 dog power; Atwell, Lee & Co, 12 bf bdls leather; Wm Work & Co, 1 bdl rails; Hawkes & Hauley, 3 bbls flour; H Lautner, 4 bdls line, 2 do hoes, 8 steel anvils; Hartman & Wagner, 2 cafe stoves; Wyman & Bro, 10 bbls tobacco.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Laughlin, 1 car pig iron; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 car fire clay; Wm Bingham, 7 bundles iron; John Hoffman, 30 casks; Monongahela House, 7 packages marketing; Varnum, Orbaugh & Co, 6 packages, 1 do packages marketing; Ballliff & Brown, 3 bdls sheet iron; Wm Bingham, 25 bundles iron; Jno Hamilton, 1 M shingles; Head & Metzgar, 2 packages mdse; G Hamhell, 1 box butter, 4 bbls eggs; 2 do do, 1 box butter, 3 bbls eggs; H Reese, 1 box butter, 2 bbls, 1 do do, 1 box butter, 2 bbls eggs; Wyman & Bro, 10 bbls tobacco.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Charles B Leech, 70 bbls cement; S M Wickersham, 1 car pig iron; Wm Work & Co, 1 car sand; J H Page, jr, 1 do do; Lawrence & Whiteman, 1 do do; Milling & Estep, 1 car stone; P H Mertz, 1 car lumber; Swindler & Beatty, 1 do do; Jno Ferguson & Monk, 1 bbl flour; C P Markle & Co, 18 bdls Connellsville hoeing paper; McKane, Hall & Co, 1 bbl, 1 box boring tools; Newcomer, Gor & Co, 2 coil bbls; Fry & Scott, 235 bbls glass.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

SELL YOUR 7-30's

AND

BUY 5-20's.

Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1867.

The discounts at some of our banks are up to a fair average of their usual line. The Savings Banks are full of offerings which they are not able to reach. Private banking houses have more paper presented at their counters than they can purchase, but as a general feature of the market it may be noted that loans are more easily negotiated, and there is an increasing tendency to greater ease.

—Governments continue active and very firm. There is still a large amount of disengaged funds coming into the market, which prefers employment in this form, even at the extraordinary prices of bonds. The advance in railroad shares induces some holders of stocks to sell out, and invest the proceeds in Governments. McVay & Co.'s dispatches from their New York correspondents, Jay, Cook & Co., quote Governments as follows:

6s, 1881	110½
5-20s, 1865	106½
5-20s, 1865, May and November	106¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅜
5-20s, 1867	107⅝
December '64 Compounds	106¾
August 7-30s	106¾
June 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
Gold	138¼

—New York quotations of Government Securities received by James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	137¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107⅝
August 7-30s	106¾
June 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
December Compounds, 1864	106¾

—Railway stocks at the New York Stock Exchange, were not so strong to-day, as will be seen from Bryan's dispatches:

Michigan Southern	86
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
P. F. Wayne & Chicago	89
Erie	67¾
Chicago & Rock Island	98
Chicago & Northwestern	29½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	57
New York Central	97
Reading	93½

—The statement that at the early maturing compound notes will be paid will probably be fully verified in June, when a few millions fall due. Prior to September, about $40,000,000 mature—an amount within the ability of the Treasury to pay, by calling upon the national depositories for their balances, in addition to ample other resources. It is also expected that the Secretary will soon announce his readiness to pay, on the 15th of August, all the Seven-thirties not notified for funding, and that all not presented for payment on or before that date will cease to bear interest, or participate in the sinking fund. Offers of "debts matured and unpresented for payment," Parties holding the August notes will do well to get them in while the Secretary gives such favorable terms in regard to accrued interest on the bonds.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have announced a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable in cash, free of tax, on the 30th instant. Also an extra dividend of five per cent., based upon the profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State taxes, payable in stock, on and after May 30, at its par value of fifty dollars per share, the scrip certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares. Said scrip will not be entitled to any interest or dividend, but will be received in stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars.

—The receipts of the Western Union Railroad Company for the week ending April 30, 1867, were $19,033 72, in 1866, $14,090 22. From January 1st to April 30th, 1866, $165,740 21; 1867, $146,846 78; Decrease, $19,893 55.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1867. }

The general markets to-day was only moderately active, but a noticeable improvement was observable over Monday's business. Trade, however, is dull and merchants, notwithstanding the partial resumption of most of our Iron Mills, are anticipating a dull trade next month. With the exception of such articles of consumption as are absolutely required, there is nothing doing whatever.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per —— and railroads since last were as follows: Flour, 600 bbls; apples, 100 bbls; cheese, 81 boxes; corn, 1,503 sacks; barley, 730 sacks; wheat, 312 sacks; oats, 924 sacks, and butter 27 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—The market is rather inactive, except for those in good order. We observed sales of choice at from $5 to $6 per barrel from store. Inferior qualities are nominal in price, ranging from $3 to $4 50 per barrel, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is dull and prices irregular. There is a good supply on the market. We note sales of 3,000 lbs Fresh Roll at 22c ₱ lb to go East; 12 packages marketing: Varnum, Orbaugh & Co., 6 packages marketing; Ballliff & Brown, 3 bdls sheet iron; Wm Bingham, 25 bundles iron; Jno Hamilton, 1 M shingles; Head & Metzgar, 2 packages mdse; G Hamhell, 1 box butter, 4 bbls eggs; 2 do do, 1 box butter, 3 bbls eggs; H Reese, 1 box butter, 2 bbls, 1 do do, 1 box butter, 2